

Sept 27 & 31, 1895

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 78.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1694.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month	\$.50
Per month, Foreign	.75
Per year	5.00
Per year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

Publishers.

GEO. H. PARIS, Manager.

Honolulu, H. I.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Corner Fort and King Sts.
OFFICERS:
Wm. W. Hall : President and Manager
P. D. Hall : Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allard : Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobson, Directors

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the others Islands faithfully executed.

TELEPHONE 115.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street.

Dealers in Lumber, Windows, Doors, Blinds

AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.

Stove and Steam Coal.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY,

Successors to Ichiban.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Japanese Provisions and Dry Goods, Etc.

204 and 206 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

Attorney at Law, 113 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

CARTER & KINNEY.

Attorneys at Law, No. 24 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE.

Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE.

Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Attends all Courts of the Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

J. ALFRED MAGOON.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office, No. 42 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Attorney at Law, No. 66 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

Attorney at Law, No. 11 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

MISS D. LAMB.

Notary Public. Office of J. A. Magoon, 42 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,

Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care, Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

Grocery and Feed Store, Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN

Investment Company, Ltd. Money Loaned for long or short periods on approved security.

W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt, and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,

Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Queen St., Honolulu.

C. E. WILLIAMS & SON,

Furniture of Every Description, King Street.

H. HACKFIELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

Importers of General Merchandise and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

Commission Merchants, No. 215 Front St., San Francisco, Cal. P. O. Box 2603.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Merchants, Agents for Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters; British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.; And Northern Assurance Company.

Theo. H. Davies. Harold Janion.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

Commission Merchants, 12 and 13 The Albany, Liverpool.

R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWRY, C. M. COOKE,

Successors to Lewers & Dickson.

Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Merchants, King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,

Commission Merchants, Particular attention paid to filling and shipping island orders, 208 Front Street, San Francisco.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LET YOUR INTEREST

be sufficiently aroused to send 8 cents, stamps, any kind, for a copy of our Illustrated Catalogue (152 pages) of General Family Supplies, and buy your goods at San Francisco prices.

SMITH'S CASH STORE,
414-418 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PALACE

Candy and Stationery Store,

Successor to Chas. Schatz & Co.,

ARLINGTON BLOCK, HONOLULU, H. I.

Fine Confections and Chocolates put up especially for the Island trade.

News Periodicals, Latest Coast Papers, Magazines

If you wish to subscribe for any Paper or Magazine published, it will pay you to call on us. P. O. BOX 88.

Publishers of Liborio's Hawaiian Music, Etc.

Doernbecher Furniture Mfg. Co., INCORPORATED.

733 to 741 Mission st. San Francisco, California.

BEDROOM SUITS, BEDS,

TABLES, CHIFFONIERS.

Catalogue sent to the trade only.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE 75c.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co.,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

Washington, Sept. 20.—A report received at the Department of State from Consul-General Ellis Mills at Honolulu on the diversion of trade from San Francisco to New York states that during the six months ended June 30, 1894, the total exports from Honolulu to the United States were invoiced at \$5,001,538 and for the corresponding period of this year at \$4,949,916—a decrease of \$51,622.

Until this year all goods involved at Honolulu were consigned to San Francisco. During the six months ended June 30 last, out of \$4,949,916 worth of goods exported \$1,132,341 worth of sugar went to New York by way of Cap Horn, leaving exports for six months given to San Francisco \$3,817,574, as against \$5,001,538 for a corresponding period of 1894.

In consequence of the diversion of this trade to New York the number of American vessels leaving San Francisco in ballast shows a large increase over the corresponding period of 1894.

FLYING THE YELLOW FLAG.

Barkentine Retriever reaches Port Townsend from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Sept. 20.—The American barkentine Retriever, twenty-five days from Honolulu, arrived tonight with the yellow flag flying. The vessel was immediately taken in charge by United States Quarantine Officer Stimpson, who will start at daylight with her for Diamond Point station, where she will be fumigated five days.

It is reported that there is only one man sick, but as the officers are detained on the vessel the nature of the case has not been ascertained. However, as the Retriever has come straight from Honolulu, it is regarded as almost certain that there is cholera aboard. Every precaution will be taken to keep out the dread disease.

Sewer Pipe for Honolulu.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—The Howard Harrison Iron Company of Bessemer yesterday secured a contract for several thousand tons of eighteen-inch iron pipe for the city of Honolulu. The contract is for a sufficient

number of pipes to supply the needs of the city for many years to come.

For further particulars, apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

4046-1w 167-ff

MILL :: ENGINE FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank Shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear, Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet, Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

4046-1w 167-ff

LYCURGUS HAS A TALE OF WOE,

Wants Heavy Damages From the Hawaiian Republic Government.

SEWER PIPE SUPPLY FROM SOUTH.

Report of Consul Mills to State Department Shows a Large Amount of Trade Diverted From San Francisco—Matters May Decline to Stop at Honolulu.

George Lycurgus, proprietor of Sans Souci, a famous summer resort near Honolulu, will endeavor to make the Hawaiian Government pay damages for the fifty-one days he was compelled to spend in prison on a groundless charge of misprision of treason.

Lycurgus arrived on the last steamer from Honolulu and expects to leave tomorrow for New York. From there he will proceed to Athens, stopping for a short time in London. He will present to the government of Greece his complaints against the Honolulu authorities, together with his claim for damages by loss of business and false imprisonment. He will also act as the representative of the other Greek residents of Honolulu who claim to have been injured under the new administration at the islands.

The last uprising among the Hawaiian subjects, it is claimed, was conceived and put into execution by men who made their headquarters at or near Sans Souci, and when the Government troops were sent there about seventy-five of the men were quartered on Lycurgus and for four days he was forced to provide them with food. When the trouble was over he was thrown into prison charged with having knowledge of the conspiracy and failing to report it to the Government officials.

Lycurgus says that the charges against him were entirely groundless, and that those who caused his arrest were well aware of that fact. During his imprisonment offers were frequently made, he says, to let him go free, provided he would sign a document releasing the Government from all claims he might have by reason of his arrest. He refused to enter into any such agreement.

At the time of his arrest Lycurgus was the principal owner of the California Wine Company, as well as of the resort at Sans Souci. By reason of his arrest his business was neglected and he was compelled to dispose of his wine interests at a sacrifice. The resort lost money because of the boycott started against him by friends of the Government, and as a result he has been almost ruined financially.

He complains bitterly of the treatment he received at the hands of the Government officers. When arrested at Sans Souci he was compelled to walk to the prison at Honolulu—a distance of five miles—though he offered to furnish his own conveyance. While in prison he was given little exercise and less food.—S. F. Chronicle, September 20th.

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

How It Has Been Diverted From San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—An evening paper announces that another challenge has been issued for the America's cup, coming from Charles Rose, a son of Sir John Rose of London, who has cabled a challenge for a race in 1896, to ex Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the cup committee of the New York Yacht Club. The challenge was turned over to the New York Yacht Club.

It can not be formally acted upon because it was not made in the proper form. According to the terms on which the cup is held by the club

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA

Aged Native Woman Found Sick at Kikihale Yesterday.

USED WATER OF NUANU STREAM.

Fourteen Inmates of the House Placed in Quarantine—Special Meeting of Health Board—Report on Contaminated Soil and Water—Recommendations

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Once again cholera has made its presence felt in Honolulu. It was believed by the physicians and many of the citizens that more cases of the disease were likely to make their appearance, but as eight days had gone by without any indication of the dread monster, it was hoped the town had seen and heard the last of the disease.

There was general regret yesterday morning when it became known that a new case of cholera had been discovered. The patient was an aged Hawaiian woman named Paina and resided in a small frame hut on Hotel street, just where the road runs into Nuuanu stream, and in the locality known as Kikihale.

Detective David Kaapa reported the case to Dr. Day at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The woman was taken sick early the night before. When the authorities reached the house the woman was found lying in the corner of a room on the ground floor and but a few inches above the water of Nuuanu stream. Evidences of vomiting were found on the floor. The patient was removed to the cholera hospital at once, and fourteen other residents of the house placed in quarantine at the same place.

It is believed the woman ate crabs caught from the stream. Just under the floor of the room in which she was found were numerous crabs floating in the water. Dr. Day is of the opinion that the woman became ill from drinking or using the water of the stream. The case is said to be a very pronounced one and the patient was very ill when removed to the hospital.

The hospital was in order for the reception of patients, it took but a few minutes for Armstrong, Smith and Louisa, both having acted in the capacity of nurses, to arrive and assume their former positions. The total number of cases has now reached eighty-six, with sixty deaths.

Physicians say the new case of cholera is another and separate outbreak and must be treated as such. The woman had but little communication with persons outside of the fourteen residing in the same house where she lived, and it is believed the infection will not spread.

MEETING OF HEALTH BOARD.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning at 11:30, the new case of cholera being responsible for the session. All the members of the Board and several physicians were present.

In opening the meeting, President Smith spoke of the new case of cholera. He was of the opinion that the woman had been using water of the Nuuanu stream, which caused her illness.

The following letter was read from the Kauai Health Committee:

"The undersigned, representing the Health Committee of this island, appointed by the Central Board, and feeling that the recent events have put us in an uncertain position, beg to say that we have no desire now to oppose the views of the Honolulu Board of Health, and will leave the matter of quarantine of passengers and disinfection of freight with the authority of the Honolulu Board, and would suggest further that we be relieved of our responsibility."

C. WOLTERS,
R. W. T. PURVIS,
A. S. WILCOX,
S. D. G. WALTERS,
S. W. WILCOX,
J. WEDDICK.

Lihue, Kauai, Sept. 28, 1895.

President Smith believed that the action of Drs. Walters and Weddick and Sheriff Wilcox, all employees of the Government, should be condemned and the officials named discharged. The physicians must continue to act as health agents.

There was some discussion regarding the Australia landing her freight at the Pacific Mail dock. It was found this course would result in heavy expense to the local agents. In order that the cargo of the ship might be handled without fear of the least possible contagion, fifty native laborers went into quarantine yesterday. The Australia will be due on Monday next, but on account of having to make necessary repairs at the California end, she may not arrive till two or three days later. All sailing vessels coming from the Coast will discharge at the Pacific Mail wharf.

The usual requests for shipping different articles to the other islands came up for consideration. Several of the members were opposed to making any new addition to the list. After considerable discussion this was decided on. Machine oil, which has been stricken off the list, was ordered replaced. With this exception there is no change in the list of goods that is allowed to be shipped.

The Board was informed that the new fumigating plant would be ready for service during the latter part of October.

C. Von Hamm, having spent ten days in quarantine, was granted a permit to go to Kauai.

A communication from the San Francisco office of the Pacific Mail Company informed the Board that the freight for Honolulu which had been carried by had been thoroughly fumigated. They wanted to know whether there would be any objection to its being landed. Action deferred.

Another outbreak of cholera having occurred, it was not deemed advisable to open the schools on the 30th of the present month. They will remain closed until further notice.

A letter was read from George Fairchild stating that a number of Kauai

people desired to leave for home as soon as possible. It was decided to use the quarantine station for the purpose. Those intending to go into quarantine there for a period of five days must be at the place by 9 o'clock Saturday morning. All expenses to be borne by the individuals.

The committee appointed to report on the matter of soil and water presented the following:

HONOLULU, Sept. 25, 1895.
HON. W. O. SMITH, President Board of Health.

SIR.—Your committee appointed to investigate the matter of contamination of soil and water by cholera germs, beg leave to submit the following report:

Every locality in which cholera has occurred has been visited and surveyed by the committee. A list of seventeen localities was furnished the committee by the Board of Health office. Of this number five general localities claim special attention, on account of their close proximity to large bodies of water which may have become contaminated by the introduction of infectious material from persons sick with cholera previous to removal to the cholera hospital. These localities are Waipioilo, the banks of the Nuuanu stream, the harbor and vicinity, Kunawai and Puunui.

Waipioilo is the region directly

Just beyond the washing hole are two old taro patches, at present grass-grown, and beyond these a large extent of growing taro. From a point just above the washing hole a small drain leads water from the ditch into the unused taro-patches, and through them directly into the patches of growing taro.

The soiled clothing of the sick man was washed on the grass near the edge of the washing hole. There is no direct drainage from this place into either the taro-patches or the ditch, but a heavy rain could undoubtedly wash material from the edge of the washing hole, on the surface of the ground, into the old taro patches and thence into the growing taro.

About one-eighth mile to the eastward of this locality is the Kunawai spring, from which the people in the neighborhood generally get their water for drinking purposes. It is impossible for surface water to drain into this spring.

We found that the Board of Health agents had been to the infected premises and used lime generously all over the neighborhood.

The house has been burned.

Puunui.—The infected house in this locality stood in the center of a taro country, at a point to the east of the extension of Lilihi street, about one-sixth of a mile above Judd. The land upon which the house stood is about

difference between the results of experiments conducted in the laboratory and those attained in nature.

The greatest enemies of the spirillum of Asiatic cholera are other micro-organisms found in nature. At all times many varieties of bacteria find their natural habitat in air, soil and water, both fresh and salt.

The cholera spirillum will for a time live and multiply in the soil and in water, but eventually it will be overcome and destroyed by the other bacteria whose territory has been temporarily invaded.

The following is taken from Sternberg's Bacteriology: "Koch found the cholera spirillum in water in a tank at Calcutta during a period of fourteen days, and in his experiments showed that it preserved its vitality in well water for thirty days, in Berlin sewer water for six to seven days and in the same mixed with faeces for twenty-seven hours only." In the experiments of Nicati and Rietseh the cholera spirillum preserved its vitality in distilled water for twenty days, in sewer water (of Marcellis) thirty-eight days and in water of the harbor for eighty-one days.

The numerous experiments recorded by the observer named and by Bolton Hueppen, Hochstetter, Maschek, Kraus and others, show that while the cholera spirillum may sometimes quickly die out in distilled water, in other experiments it preserves its vitality for several weeks. (Maschek), and that it has been found in at least one instance after eighty-one days in harbor water. Your committee recommends that all persons be prohibited from bathing in the waters of the harbor or from taking crabs, shrimps or fish of any kind from the harbor or the coral reef bordering it for a period of three months from the present time. Further, that immediate steps be taken to improve that portion of the harbor in the neighborhood of the outlet of the Nuuanu stream in such manner that the present unsanitary condition shall be remedied.

It has been found that harbor water contains many varieties of bacteria, and that the numbers present near the surface and at different depths do not vary in any great degree. In marked contrast to this it is found that the mud at the bottom of harbors contains many thousands of times as many bacteria per c. e. as are contained in the harbor water.

Water at a temperature of 70° F. (or that of the water in and around Honolulu) is much more favorable to the life of the cholera spirillum than water at a lower temperature.

Again quoting from Sternberg, "Glaxa has made extended and interesting experiments with the cholera spirillum, cultures of which he added to different kinds of soil (garden earth, clay, sand) and placed at different depths below the surface—one-quarter, one-half and one-metre. Some of the earth was sterilized and some was not. In unsterilized earth he found the cholera spirillum in considerable numbers at the end of twenty-four hours at the greatest depth tested (one metre) but at the end of forty-eight hours it had disappeared in five experiments out of seven. The lowest temperature at this depth was 20° C (68° F.).

In sterilized soil the result was different; the cholera spirillum was present in enormous numbers at the end of four days at a depth of a metre and was still found in smaller numbers at the end of twelve days, but had disappeared at the end of twenty-one days.

This indicates that the presence of the common saprophytes in the soil is prejudicial to the development of the cholera spirillum and that under ordinary circumstances it succumbs in the struggle for existence with these more hardy micro-organisms."

The temperature of the atmosphere and of the water in this country, together with the moist condition of the soil and the prevalence of surface pools of water render it extremely probable that the cholera spirillum may live here for a great many days.

The Nuuanu stream and the harbor seem to possess all of the conditions necessary for the preservation of the vitality of the germ for a long time.

That portion of the harbor in the neighborhood of the mouth of the stream is a particularly dangerous locality. The water of the stream carries in solution the elements most favorable to the preservation of the spirillum. The current is sluggish. The bottom of the harbor and the coral ledge bordering it are covered with mud rich in organic material.

The crabs, shrimps and small fish which are present in myriads may have some office in preserving and carrying the germs of the disease.

Bacteriological experiments are now being made with specimens of water taken from various sources known to be infected.

The following are the recommendations of your committee:

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the local wash houses in infected localities be torn down and the ground beneath them disinfected and then allowed to dry thoroughly; that all persons be prohibited from washing any clothing or throwing any soiled water, discharge or other organic matter into any stream or pool of water; that all persons who wash their clothing at home be requested to do so in a dry, sunny spot, where there is no drainage into any pool or stream of water.

2. That as far as practicable all unnecessary pools or ponds of stagnant and semi-turbid water be filled in, beginning with the infected localities.

3. That the building of houses, wash-houses or closets over streams, ponds or portions of the harbor be prohibited;

4. That all sewer pipes emptying into the harbor be abolished.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

5. In the Waipioilo district we recommend the immediate condemning of the infected rice fields; the reinforcement of the bank dividing the ditch from the uninjected rice fields; measures to disinfect as thoroughly as possible the infected rice fields and the ditch; the filling up of all surface wells in the district; the prevention as far as practicable of all use of this water or the fish therein by any person for any purpose for a period of time to be determined by the Board of Health.

6. In the Kunawai district disinfection seems to have been thorough, and there is considerable doubt as to the infectious material having reached the taro patches. In case it has done so the committee are of the opinion that it has passed beyond control. We recommend keeping up a rigid inspection over this district and all others through which the water from this district drains. If other cases of cholera occur lower down the question of drying up the taro will have to be considered.

7. In the Puunui district we make the same recommendations as in the Kunawai district.

8. The Nuuanu stream. Your committee regards this locality, together with the harbor, to be by far the most serious problem with which the Board of Health has to deal. The lower portion of Pauna creek and the Nuuanu stream, from the point where the Pauna creek joins it down to the sea, are unquestionably infected, and all persons should be absolutely prohibited from using any water from these infected sources or taking any fish from them until such a time as nature has purified them. It is also important that the discharges, wash water, poi water, sewage or other organic material should be thrown or discharged into the stream for a like period of time. Periodical flushing of the stream should be continued for several months—say, throughout the rainy season.

We urge upon the Board of Health the importance of walling the stream in upon both sides at the earliest possible date as a necessary health measure.

THE HARBOR.

9. In view of the fact that there is direct evidence that a number of the persons who were taken sick with cholera during the late outbreak had been eating raw fish or crabs from the harbor, and further, that there is good authority for the statement that harbor water is particularly dangerous, the cholera spirillum, having been found in at least one instance after eighty-one days in harbor water.

10. We recommend the filling in of the old fish pond across from the railway depot.

C. B. WOOD, M. D.,
J. T. CRAWLEY,
B. F. DILLINGHAM.

Agents for Honolulu,
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,
COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles rs. 1*d.*, 2*s.*, 4*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
38 Great Russell street, London, W. C.

AYER'S

Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR

—PROMOTES

Abundant Growth

OF THE HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of women, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

For the cure of chapped cuticles. The name Ayer's is printed on the wrap and is also in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

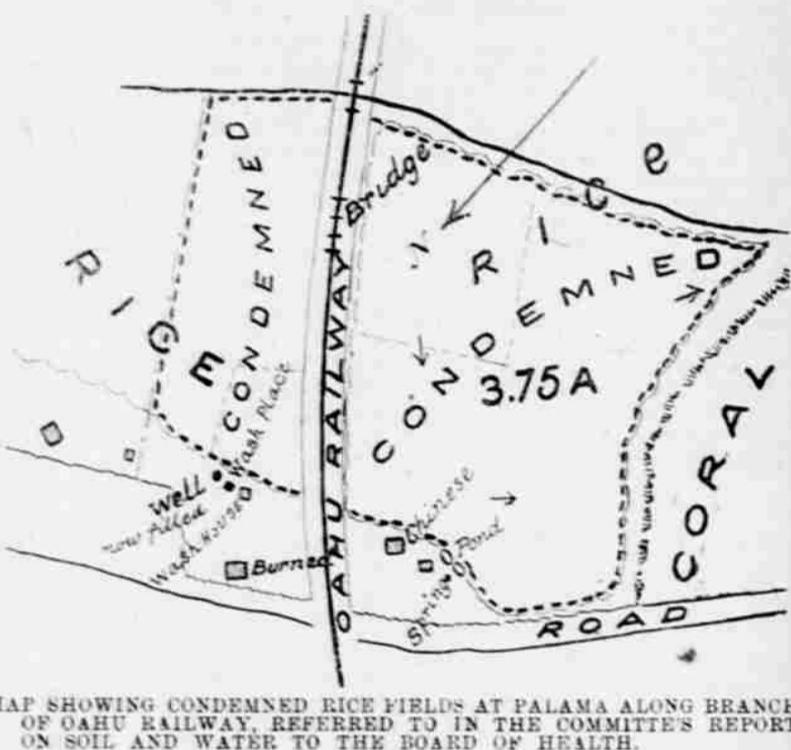
E. T. ALEXANDER, N. P. BALDWIN.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN,

Commission Merchants

No. 2 California st., San Francisco.

Island orders promptly filled.



MAP SHOWING CONDEMNED RICE FIELDS AT PALAMA ALONG BRANCH OF OAHU RAILWAY, REFERRED TO IN THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON SOIL AND WATER TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

makai of the tramways terminus, near the Kamehameha schools, comprising a strip of land running from King street southwest to the sea. A map of this locality is attached to this report.

The dry land here is high, of coral formation and descends abruptly to the wet low-lying rice land which borders it on the southeast. For a distance of about 600 yards from King street the high land borders directly on the rice fields. From this point down to the sea a shallow ditch intervenes. Reference to the appended map will make this clear. Native houses were scattered along down this strip of land from King

Dec 27 & 31 / 1895

HIGH SCHOOL OF HONOLULU.

Plans for Construction Taken from a New England Building.

GOOD SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

No Change Made in the Inner Construction—Plenty of Light and Air—New System of Blackboards—Structure Well Adapted for School Purposes.

It is said of Princess Ruth that in looking over various plans for the construction of a mansion on Emma street, she was particularly struck with those of a normal school building in the States. Drawing those plans from among many others she said in her impudent manner to the architect standing near by, "Build me a house like that." Those few words were the foundation of the Bishop mansion, and now the Honolulu high school.

At the very first suggestion of using the building for a high school, people

without doing an injustice. In the first place the building is isolated from a number of others surrounding by a large yard, which enhances to a great degree the beauty of the place. This allows of the admittance of both light and air without the slightest interference. The large windows and doors, together with the spacious halls, make all the ventilation necessary. It has been noticed that on the very hottest of days the building is always cool.

Perhaps one of the best school rooms in the building is the old dining room, separated from the main portion by a wide veranda, which runs nearly around the latter. This is completely isolated from the rest of the rooms, and has the additional advantage of laboratory facilities. In glancing over the equipment of this, as well as the other school rooms, Professor Scott called special attention to the blackboards, which are something new in the islands and which were being used so successfully when he visited the Coast recently. They are made of wood pulp—the second growth of maple—which is subjected to enormous hydraulic pressure, and, when turned out in the form of wide strips, is known as Hylo plate. Aside from the excellent manner in which the board takes chalk, it possesses the additional advantage of making no scratching sound when being written upon. The whole set of blackboards in a room may be in use without the slightest noise being made by contact of the chalk.

The desks to be used are single, so that the old fashioned punishment, or

Honolulu may well feel proud of its new high school building, for it is undoubtedly one of the finest for the purpose designed, even among those of the United States. It possesses, among many other attributes, beauty, durability, excellence of finish and all modern conveniences.

The faculty will consist of Professor Scott, principal; J. Lightfoot, mathematics and Latin; Miss Brewer and Miss Needham in the grammar department; Miss Beckwith, a graduate of Pratt Institute, drawing, and Mrs. Tucker, music.

Royalists' Doom in France.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The newspaper Echo de Paris today announce that the Duke of Orleans, who, upon the death last year of his father, the Count of Paris, became the head of the royalist party in France and claimant to the throne, has become convinced of the futility of further fighting the Republic.

The Duke has, therefore, decided to abandon the royalist propaganda in France, cease the payment of subsidies to royalist newspapers and abandon the offices in Paris occupied by the royalist committee.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

From the

Moment

of Birth use

CUTICURA SOAP



It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery and toilet soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

Mothers

Mothers

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.

All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticklings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC., In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammungs, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth,

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

ALSO

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire Stock at a

Reduction of

40 Per Cent.

SACK SUITS at

\$18.00

\$20.00

\$22.50

PANTS at

\$4.50

\$5.50

\$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

Sulphate of Potash.

Muriate of Potash & Kainit

High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

Shippers will please take notice that the Bark Holliswood

Will leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30.

For further information apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kirby St., Boston, Mass., or to C. BREWER & CO. (L.D.), Honolulu, Hawaii.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
At Gazette Office.

Mules for Sale.

HEAD OF
94 FINE MULES. 34

Weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs.

From 5 to 6 years old, all thoroughly broken, &c, offered for sale.

Can be seen at Independence Park.

WILLIAM NORTON.
4105-ff

G. WEST,
Commission Merchant.

Importer and Dealer in

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description, including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY AND WHITE-WOOD LUMBER.

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawn Fellies, Bent Rims from 1 to 22 inches.

Dump-Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double Trees, Single Trees, Wagons and Cart Hubs, all sizes,

And a Full Assortment of

Trimmers' Materials,

Carriage Hardware. Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the carriage business I am prepared to supply carriage builders, plantations, etc., with first-class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,
Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets.
Telephone No. 350.

W. H. RICE,
Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grav.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring

Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or

Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livestock Station.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

CALL AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

FOR YOUR



The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. BURGESS, Act. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.

THE HOSPITAL IS LOCATED ON THE HILL TOP, IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION, SURROUNDED BY A SPLENDID GARDEN AND PLANTATION. IT IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION AND BOARDING FEES ARE REASONABLE. THE HOSPITAL IS WELL EQUIPPED AND HAS ALL THE CONVENiences OF A MODERN HOSPITAL.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY. OCTOBER 1, 1895.

A BOSTON paper has it on good authority that "a volcano never smokes"—another good example for the tobacco fiends to look up to.

KATE FIELD in a series of letters "On the Wing" to the Chicago Times-Herald gives Chicagoans numerous points on bacteria and drainage. This versatile writer will find plenty of food for thought along this line when she arrives in Honolulu.

THE Washington Star says that officials of the State Department declare that the United States and Great Britain are not working in conjunction in regard to American citizens connected with the Hawaiian embroilment of January last. If the manner of making demands may be taken as a criterion, this goes without saying.

THE new British Parliament has 240 members pledged to female enfranchisement, for all of which the champions of woman suffrage are duly jubilant. The majority of these members are on the Union and Conservative side of the house and number Mr. Balfour among the leaders. What legislation will be obtained, is hard to forecast, but it is quite certain the female suffragists will be heard from.

COUNSEL GORMAN D. GILMAN in a communication to the Boston Transcript on "Filibustering in Hawaii," says there is as much probability of the success of any filibustering expedition attacking Honolulu as of any similar attempt to attack London from the United States via Ireland. Mr. Gilman has the right view of it, but so long as newspapers will accept these yarns it will be hard work to make the industrious space writers believe it.

In the life of Lord John Russell, recently published by the Harpers, it is stated that in 1807 "the number of members (of Parliament) returned by private patronage for England and Wales amounted to more than three hundred. It was publicly asserted, and not without an appeal to statistics, that 154 persons, great and small, actually returned 307 members to the House of Commons." The number of persons who now control the returns reaches into the hundreds of thousands.

A LIVELY discussion on evolution is promised at the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg between Father Zahm, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Professor of Physical Sciences in the Notre Dame University, and Father Doolan, a Jesuit, stationed over a Boston church. Father Doolan objects to evolution being taught at a Roman Catholic Summer School, and proposes to refute the heresy. Father Zahm, who will uphold the cause of evolution, visited these islands several years ago and published an interesting book concerning them.

THE request of members of the Kauai board of health to be relieved from responsibility reads very much as if they were in the position of the young man, who on being given suggestions by his employers on how he should conduct their business replied, "That's my way, and if you don't like it you can get some one else." The employers immediately got some one else. We do not consider, however, that the Government in this case is called upon to follow the employer's example. These men lost their heads like the majority of the people on the other islands. The mistake under such extenuating circumstances ought to and undoubtedly will make them more careful in the future and more liable to think twice before shooting off on a tangent than new recruits.

MORE CLEANSING NEEDED.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the sanitary conditions in the infected districts recommends vigorous treatment, and from the nature of the case in hand the Government cannot be too rapid in following out the suggestions made. The house cleaning has been a very good thing in its way, but the recurrence of the plague gives evidence that with all the sanitary measures carried into effect thus far, the fountain head of the disease has not been reached. We must get to the bottom of the matter even to wiping out Chinatown if necessary. If the laws of the country do not give the authorities sufficient power to condemn property on account of its unsanitary condition, let new laws be made. Personal interests, commercial interests, and national interest demand that there shall be no delays in this forced sanitary march into which the community has been thrust. The discoveries made during the past two weeks have wakened a determination among the intelligent people to clean the city at all hazards and once having reached that happy state, to keep it clean.

Existing circumstances have made it necessary to begin at the top and work toward the bottom. White wash brushes and garbage carts have served their purpose and now comes the time when carpenters and the fire department need to be brought into play. The work that has been so well begun will not be complete till every one of the wooden hovels that are built out over the Nuuanu stream is wiped out of existence, and, if it is required to keep the ignorant people in that vicinity coming in contact with the water and its contents, the stream in that section guarded night and day. The report of the committee given in another column shows conclusively that there are no two ways of dealing with these infected districts. If the destruction of houses will turn people out of their homes, the Government can well afford to erect buildings where the residents will at least have the benefit of sunlight and fresh air. It would be hard to put up a house where the occupants will have more unsanitary surroundings. The committee has couched its conclusions in very conservative language. There is but one course for the Government to follow and that is a radical one.

CALLS FOR RADICAL TREATMENT.

The measure adopted by the Board of Health yesterday for purifying the infected district is a move in the right direction and, if followed up with equally strong measures in dealing with the Nuuanu stream, will, to say the least, remove one and what now seems to be the only source of contamination. The work will not be complete until every one of the so-called houses that line the stream is relegated to the rubbish pile and burned. Meanwhile, these places ought to be cleared of their occupants and every foot of the shores of the stream placed under a strictly guarded quarantine. It is clearly proved that many of the residents of this district cannot come to a realization of the danger of taking material from the water. The best way of dealing with such people is to prevent them from getting at the water or anything that has come in contact with it. A board fence is deemed rather expensive but if a board fence will be a reasonably secure safeguard then let us have the fence. The investigating committee believe they have placed the headquarters of the disease and it remains for the community to see to it that the place is surrounded by a quarantine fence, a board fence or any other fence that will be effective, at the earliest possible day. It may "cost money" but the price is a mere bagatelle compared with the cost of a recurrence of the epidemic. According to our present knowledge of the situation, Nuuanu stream and its surroundings are responsible for delaying the resumption of business for

another week and possibly longer. Delays are dangerous both from a sanitary and commercial point of view.

THE ASIATICS AGAIN.

The San Francisco Bulletin in reply to the Chicago Chronicle's assertion, that labor must be free in America, states that the objection to Japanese labor is its "Asiatic standard of wages," and that the Japanese are not wanted "until they conform to our ways and customs."

We, in these islands, are much more deeply interested in this matter than the people in the United States, for it is admitted on all sides that we are in great "peril" from Japanese immigration. We would like to see the relation of the American and Asiatic races fixed on some permanent and satisfactory basis so that the peril may be removed. The action of the people of the United States has been absurdly inconsistent in the past in this matter. For forty years Europe has emptied her good and bad population into the States, and no questions have been asked.

Every employer of labor throughout the States has tried to establish the "Asiatic standard of wages," that is, to pay the least possible rate for his labor, and has fought against every rise. The laborer, who fought for a rise one day, became an employer the next day, and immediately "jumped" on wages. The man who clamored, as a farm hand, for twenty-five dollars per month, rented a farm the next year and crowded his hired help down to twenty dollars, if he could do so.

It is certainly a curious condition of things, in a country where, if you wish to ascertain the correct standard of wages, you must first ask a man whether he is a laborer or an employer of labor.

The people of Tacoma are much gratified over their increasing trade with the Asiatics, through the recently established line of steamers from that port. Consistency and good sense requires that they cut off, rather than increase this trade. Trade means, in the end, reciprocity and fair dealing. The States cannot say to the Asiatics in one breath: "You dear good fellows, buy our wheat and oil, and lumber, and do not buy from other people," and in the next breath exclaim: "Keep out of our country; we'll shoot you if you land."

The best way, of course, to get "protection" against the Asiatics is to stop trading with them, haul off the steamer lines and leave the Pacific in solitude. Neither the Americans or ourselves can keep on "straddling" for ever; keep on eating our cake and having it too. Japan, as the coming great consumer of American cotton and grain, may not always be as quiet and accommodating as she has been. She is beginning to strike telling blows at the Great Powers, not with her armed forces, but with her skilled and cheap labor.

This period of "cussion and discussion" of public improvements is just the time when the Village Improvement Society ought to be on hand to lend its aid and influence in shaping the course of public expenditure. Nuuanu stream and its lowlands have been brought into the court of public condemnation.

The public jury would like to return a verdict of murder in the first degree and sentence the whole thing to death and oblivion. But it can't, and what is worse it can't come to the understanding of what is the next best thing to do. It has got as far as deciding to "wall up and fill in," but when it comes to the best ways and means of carrying out the project there is a decided difference of opinion. The business community says: "Build the new street and put up warehouses," and another and equally strong element says: "Straighten the stream, fill in the lowlands and convert this section into a public park." The park advocates undoubtedly have the right of it, but they will not gain the day without an effort. Isn't it about time for the Improvement Society to organize?

FOOT-BINDING.

The foot-binding case now before the Police court again presents another question of international morals, if not of international law, and it is by no means free from embarrassment.

Foot-binding, by Chinese custom, law and morals, is recognized as a high distinction, just as tight lacing has been, and to a considerable extent now is, regarded as a "desirable" practice among the women of the Caucasian race. Our laws forbid the practice of the former, but do not forbid the practice of the latter, and never have forbidden it, although the writers on hygiene have been furious about its danger, its cruelty and the injury it does to women. We forbid here what is offensive to us. At the same time, we become very angry if the Chinese in China prevent us from doing what is offensive to them. We like to say to them, "If you live with us, submit to our laws and customs, but if we live with you, you must not be mean and expect us to submit to your laws and customs."

Each nation must determine for itself its own standard of right, but the different standards make confusion. So the European nations have been making a rough adjustment of the matter, for a century, by saying to other, weaker, but independent nations, "Do as we tell you, or we will blow you up with gunpowder."

The New York Sun intimates that the missionary work of the Europeans and Americans in China is carried on with artillery behind it; that the missionaries set up foreign standards of living and doing, which are in conflict with those of the Chinese, and virtually maintain their hold by pointing to the guns of the Great Powers.

Some years ago the Chinese Minister in London wrote to a Pekin journal that the conduct of English women in exposing their persons under Court rules at the Queen's reception at Buckingham Palace was indecent and highly immoral. The London Times replied to this charge: "You may dress your women as you like, and we will dress ours as we like."

Footbinding is, no doubt, a cruel practice and should not be practiced here, if our views may prevail. But cruelty is rather a relative term. Ask Mr. Greeley, the agent of the Humane Society, what he knows, and he will tell you about the constant cruelty to animals practiced on these islands. The moral sentiment of the community is just as dead on the subject as the moral sentiment of the Chinese on the footbinding matter. We present no argument for or against the enforcement of the law against footbinding. It is just as well, however, to take a "square" view of the situation!

ONE enthusiastic New England editor has sent little Marion Cleveland a poodle. This is a new and interesting departure. The majority of the American editors have been busy giving the child's father pointers.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "Admiral Fitzgerald of the British navy puts the whole matter of the America's cup races in a nutshell when he says that Dunraven had no right to treat Iselin's offer from a technical standpoint. He should have regarded it from broader grounds. That is the American view, which we are glad to see a distinguished Englishman voice in this emphatic way."

Some of the wise acres who have been alternately condemning the doctor of the Belgic and the Board of Health for "allowing grim cholera to get into the country" have, now that the danger seems to be lessening, decided that the disease isn't cholera and never has been. Well, what if it isn't? It is so near it that the people who are making such positive statements could not tell the difference, and the less they discuss the matter the better it will be for all concerned. We believe in adopting every possible measure to calm the public mind and rid

the community of a "scare," but for men who could not tell the difference between the comma bacillus and a two-penny nail, to continue arguing the subject won't help the matter any or calm the nervous spirits. Whether the disease is cholera or the same thing with another name will not help the business of the country. We would suggest that the lay brethren leave the discussion of diagnosis to the physicians, stop giving scientific men pointers on germs and thereby

men pointers on germs and thereby actually do something to quiet the people, who most certainly will not accept the non-cholera theory on a street-corner say-so.

Buried in Her Piano.

Here is a curious item from a German exchange: Miss Mary Tate, an American girl, and a pianist of considerable merit, died a short time ago, only twenty-one years old. Her last wish was to be laid out upon and buried in her grand piano. She was laid upon the instrument, a choral being played upon it, while religious services were held over her body. After the ceremony the cover was raised, the strings torn from the piano and the body placed in it. Then the piano legs were taken off and the body of the piano raised upon the hearse.

As she had requested, her own piano is her last resting place.

THE GUNMAKER OF ILION.

Jefferson M. Clough Refuses a Tempting Offer from the Chinese Government.

His Health Was Too Poor to Permit Attention to Business—A Great Sufferer for Many Years Has Now Recovered.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.) There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States, who does not know Jefferson M. Clough and why. Because he has been immediately associated all his life with the development of the best American rifles, and with the manufacture of firearms. He was Superintendent of the E. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there, he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories, and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winslow Arms Co., at New Haven, a salary of \$7,000 a year.

Lessons after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the embargo which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now lives and owns the Phoenix farm, a resting spot where he has a salary of \$7,000 a year.

Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by bath at celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the summer of 1883 and the winter of 1884, Mr. Clough was confined to his house in Belchertown, being unable to rise from bed without assistance, and spending continually with acute pain and with no taste or desire for food, nor was he able to obtain sufficient sleep.

Early in the year 1894, Mr. Clough heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He began taking these pills about the first of March, 1894, and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The first effect noted was a better appetite, and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better generally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 160 acres on Grindstone Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for 15 miles down the river and 60 of the Thousand Islands can be seen.

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is now and has been for some time able to be about the farm to direct the men employed there and is thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him.

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the favorite remedy of most that affect mankind, and to all that are affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for most skin diseases, especially for psoriasis, St. Vitus' dance, scabies, ringworm, ringworm, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, prostration of the heart, depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic rheumatism, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, excessive fatigue, any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Canada, and 45 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are packed in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this trade mark on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

NOTICE

TO COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

Timely Topics

September 26, 1895.

A great many of the modern inventions are conceived, to a large extent, by accident, as will be seen by the following from the pen of Thomas A. Edison. In speaking of the invention of the phonograph he says:

"I was engaged upon a machine intended to repeat Morse characters which were recorded upon paper by indentations that transferred their message to another circuit automatically when passed under a tracing point connected with a circuit closing apparatus.

"In manipulating this machine I found that when the cylinder carrying the indented paper was turned with great swiftness, it gave out a humming noise from the indentations—a musical rhythmic sound resembling that of human talk heard indistinctly.

"This led me to try fitting a diaphragm to the machine which would receive the vibrations or sound waves made by my voice when I talked into it, and register these vibrations upon an impervious material placed upon the cylinder. The material selected for immediate use was paraffined paper, and the results obtained were excellent. The indentations on the cylinder when rapidly revolved caused a repetition of the original vibration to reach the ear through a recorder just as if the machine itself were talking. I saw at once that the problem of registering the human voice, so that it could be repeated by mechanical means as often as might be desired, was solved."

About this time the summer pleasures end, the damp rainy weather commences, and the housewife's duties begin; right methods make these duties a pleasure also. If you are in search of a stove that will lessen the trials of cooking examine the merits of the GOLDEN ANVIL RANGE. This range is made from the very best cold rolled sheet steel constructed on principles best known to us for strength and convenience. It is guaranteed to use one-third less wood or coal per day than any stove made. The baking qualities for either roasts or pastry are unsurpassed. The grate of the fire box is made three cornered shape thus presenting a new, clean surface each day. At the back and above the range is a full length shelf with nickel racks for the placing and keeping dishes warm. With each range we furnish a coil connection for hot water purposes. To those who desire a first-class, AI range, nothing better is to be found on the market than the GOLDEN ANVIL. We also have the PANSY stove in three sizes, suitable for coal or wood. The PANSY is a modern made stove in every respect, with complete free draft and is built to wear. To those who desire a stove and not a range the PANSY should be considered as we have found them an excellent seller and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Oil stoves seem to be a favorite with people who do not wish a lasting fire and to those we say do not make a purchase until you have seen the "DIETZ" TUBULAR in operation. This stove given a thorough unprejudiced test, will convince the most skeptical of its superior merits, which completely supersede all previous efforts in producing a perfectly satisfactory stove for burning oil or gas successfully.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

See 27 & 36 1895

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

5

LOCAL BREVITIES.

List of advertised letters appear in this issue.

Mounted Patrolman Schmidt has been dismissed from service.

Sugar is quoted at 3.16. There has been no change since September 19.

The Russian physician that arrived here recently will engage in coffee raising.

By order of the Board of Health the opening of schools is postponed until further notice.

The Baldwin boys, who are to return to college by the Australia, came by the Likelike Sunday.

Inspector General of Schools A. T. Atkinson returned by the Australia from a short vacation to the Coast.

The referee in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match will not be selected until October 30th, the day before the fight.

The engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the young Duke of Marlborough has been announced.

The English Home Secretary has agreed to review the Maybrick case. New and important evidence has been secured.

There is a scarcity of Irish potatoes in the city. The restaurants have been forced to use sweet potatoes altogether.

Among those who arrived by the Australia yesterday were W. W. Hall, Mrs. T. W. Hobron, Mrs. E. C. Rowe, and Mrs. J. M. Sims.

Japan has ordered four war vessels from America. Two will be built by Cramp and two by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

The funeral of the late Moss Davis took place from the hall of Lodge le Progres, F. & A. M., on Saturday afternoon and was largely attended.

Ten taro patches in the vicinity of the Insane Asylum were demolished by a gang of thirty-five men under Deputy Marshal Hitchcock yesterday.

It was learned by inquiry at the agency of the O. S. S. Co. that no advices regarding the movements of through steamers belonging to the line had been received.

Kahauai and the three men who were taken with him to the cholera hospital yesterday were returned to their cells at the police station during the afternoon.

Intending passengers to leave by the Claudine Wednesday week will go into quarantine Friday morning. Applications should be filed at the Board of Health office.

Lieutenant Thos. S. Phelps, now on waiting orders at Mare Island, has been ordered to immediately relieve Lieutenant William M. Wood as navigator of the Philadelphia.

The Woman's Board of Missions will meet at the Central Union church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Theme: "Women as a force in church work," by Mrs. Birnie.

The steamship China, due here on October 6th, will probably bring neither mail, freight or passengers from Japan to Honolulu, nor will she take mail or passengers from this port.

Misses Green and Richards who went to Maui and Hawaii on a concert tour and who were kept away on account of the cholera epidemic, returned by the Likelike Sunday. They will be welcomed home by their many friends.

J. A. Hopper and family are at the Occidental hotel, San Francisco. It was their intention to visit the Atlanta exposition, but the cholera epidemic caused a change in their plans. They are not expected home for some time.

John J. Sullivan, manager of the Pantheon livery stables, has about recovered from a severe attack of illness, the result of the grippe. On the recommendation of his physician, Mr. Sullivan will take a lengthy vacation and visit the principal cities of California and Puget Sound.

Hereafter the Hawaiian Band will give concerts on the Executive building grounds Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Members of the Pacific Tennis Club are much elated over the fact, as ladies' day falls on Wednesday.

S. T. Alexander of Oakland, formerly of Maui, arrived at his home October 20th, after a bicycle tour of 1800 miles with his daughters through England, Wales, Switzerland, France and Spain. The trio spent a most enjoyable time. American made bicycles were used. Mr. Alexander will take another trip soon.

Hard Work.

Charlie—I say, dear boy—

Chappie—Yaaa!

Charlie—I wish some one would invent a cigarette for hot weather that one could smoke without having to light it.—Truth.

BONDED GOODS TO BE SHIPPED.

Freight From Orient Allowed Landing After Proper Precautions.

STEAMED TARO FOR NATIVE CREWS

Fertilizer Added to the Shipping List. Passengers for Maui and Hawaii to Go Into Quarantine—Colburn Wants Some Modification Made About Fish.

At yesterday's Board of Health meeting it was agreed to allow powder and bird shot shipped to Kauai, on urgent representation that they were needed.

It was pointed out that the crews of the different island steamers were desirous of having poi sent them from the steam factory of W. L. Wilcox. The men had been confined for some time and sadly missed that desirable article of food. Taro will be allowed sent aboard the steamers, after being steamed under the supervision of officials. The men will manufacture their own poi.

There was only one bid for furnishing disinfectants, and the matter was turned over to a committee.

On request of several firms fertilizer will be allowed sent to the other islands. As the product contains acid, there is said to be no danger of infection being transmitted.

Mr. Lansing favored sending all kinds of new goods to the other islands. This was allowed under United States quarantine regulations. The President and other members of the Board did not favor the suggestion, believing that it would be better to act with caution in the premises.

Liquor and tobacco dealers wanted their goods shipped. They were willing to have the goods go through any amount of fumigation. Medical authority believed there would be no danger in shipping bonded goods from the warehouse, barring, of course, Japanese and Chinese merchandise.

It was voted to allow to be shipped to other ports all goods in the custom house warehouses bonded before August 1st, including wines and liquors, drawing the line at Chinese and Japanese articles.

Intending passengers for Hawaii and Maui will be allowed to go into quarantine when those at present there leave for Kauai.

A request was received from J. A. Doremus to the effect that the schooners Heels and Rob Roy be allowed to go into quarantine with native passengers for Molokai. Many of these were very anxious to get back home, as their families were suffering. The master will receive further consideration.

President Smith announced that L. A. Thurston had made a proposition that Chinese freight to arrive by the China steamer Saturday be allowed to be brought ashore after the necessary precautions.

It was expected that no Japanese freight would be brought on account of the strict orders the agents in Japan had received. Mr. Thurston was of the opinion the freight could be transferred to the Kaimilani, Sunmatsu or other bulkers in port and there given a thorough fumigation. The Chinese goods would come from Hong Kong, where, according to latest reports, no cholera existed. The Chinese merchants were in severe straits for goods. The other islands were suffering as well.

The proposition of T. F. Lansing that steps preparatory to the fumigation of Chinese freight be taken was put into the form of a motion and carried.

A letter from J. F. Colburn regarding the taboo on fish was read by President Smith. The writer spoke of the inclination of the natives to take fish from Nuuauau stream, which was declared contaminated. In view of this fact he thought some measure should be taken whereby the suffering of the Hawaiians for the want of fish could be alleviated. A modification should be made at once in the regulation governing the taking of products of the sea. Fish could be easily taken from the uninfected waters on the other side of the island. Fish thus taken could be subjected to examination by medical men. The master will receive further attention. After the regular meeting the Board went into executive session.

TEACH HILO CHILDREN.

Miss Celia Plunkett Coming Under a Year's Contract

Miss Celia Plunkett, of Oakland, daughter of the late J. C. Plunkett and relative of Mrs. Lillian Plunkett Ferguson, has taken a step which demonstrates the courage and independence of the girls of today.

Unaffrighted by the alarming report of a pestilence in Honolulu, Miss Plunkett has sailed for the islands, under contract to remain for a year and teach all sorts of book learning to the children of the American colony at Hilo. The young lady only laughed at the fears of her friends and went away protesting that Hilo need not be more exposed to infection than California. Miss Plunkett took the precaution of going out on a sailing vessel which will proceed direct to Hilo. Several hundred Americans are in the colony at Hilo, so that she will feel quite at home.

Didn't Have Cholera.

Kahauai, a native prisoner confined in the police station for housebreaking, was attacked yes-

terday morning with symptoms suspicious of cholera. The man was taken to the cholera hospital as a precautionary measure. Examination proved the man suffering with diarrhoea. He had been confined in jail for over a week.

Miss Atkinson Married.

Miss Lani Atkinson, so well known in Honolulu society, was married in New York September 23d, to Lieutenant S. K. C. Gibbons, of the English navy. The bride was given away by her brother A. L. C. Atkinson, who accompanied his sister to New York. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gibbons will start for England October 2d. "Jack" will return to Ann Arbor to take up the study of law.

NOT PROPERLY QUOTED.

Miss Burhans' Letter Twisted by Reporter.

MR. EDITOR:—I would like to make a correction in an article copied by the ADVERTISER from Tacoma. In quoting from a purely personal letter to my sister, the Tacoma paper has not quoted verbatim, and has in several instances changed connection of words and meaning. Writing in reference to the difficulty of securing early report of cases from natives, I said: "It was reported, in one instance, that the natives were dressing the man for burial before he was dead." The graphic picture of a newly-dug grave was not mine. Fortunately for me it was not stated that the white people were burying the native, or I might have been presented with a feather robe. As the letter was private I have no copy of it, so make the statement as nearly as I remember it.

As I do not wish to have the appearance of exaggeration, or making false reports even in private correspondence, you will greatly oblige me by making this statement public.

Respectfully yours,
NETTIE BURHANS.
Honolulu, Sept. 27, 1895.

BUGS OR BACTERIA.

Opinion of Citizen of Mani Regarding Importation of Hay.

A rather amusing tale comes from Maui regarding certain happenings at a meeting of the citizens during the thickest of the cholera epidemic here. A discussion regarding what articles of freight should be received on Maui was in progress. "I am in favor of ruling against hay," said a thoughtful citizen. "Unlike other grains it is loosely packed. Now what's the matter with the cholera bugs getting into the hay and crawling out on people when it arrives here?" Now, gentlemen, I believe we ought to use every precaution against these dangerous bugs, and as I suggested before, keep hay out of Maui." There was a suppressed laugh in the room and the discussion was continued by a physician.

ANOTHER KAMAAINA GONE.

M. Davis, a Well Known Business Man, Passes Away.

M. Davis, an old kamaaina, died yesterday morning after quite a long illness. He was a native of England, and born November 3, 1823. When but a boy he found his way to the United States and came to the islands on a whaler fifty years ago. After remaining for some little time, he returned to New York.

Eighteen years ago he took up his permanent residence in Honolulu and went into business, amassing considerable wealth in the mercantile line.

Mr. Davis was a popular and good citizen, and enjoyed a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Deceased leaves a wife and three sons, the widow and one son, Richard H. Davis residing in Honolulu.

TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

Native Woman Wears a Piece of Yellow Cloth as a Scarf.

An old native woman was seen walking along King street yesterday morning with a yellow piece of cloth such as is used to warn persons from quarantined places. Curious to know what the woman meant by wearing such an unusual color for a scarf, she was approached and in the course of a short conversation it was learned that she had seen cloth of the same kind placed at the entrance to infected places. She thought the yellow color was a preventative against cholera, and had acted accordingly.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The engagement of Miss Marion Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, to Lieutenant Oester of Chemnitz is announced. Miss Edison has been studying in Germany for several years.

TO NURSE CHOLERA PATIENTS.

Miss Anna Zoffman Comes to Honolulu for That Purpose.

Young Lady Has Ambition to Become a Skilled Physician—Followed Example of Two Friends.

Among the passengers by the Australia was Miss Anna Zoffman, a trained nurse from San Francisco. She decided to come to Honolulu and offer her services to the victims of the cholera. Speaking of the young lady the Chronicle says, Miss Zoffman has long been zealous in the cause of the afflicted, and every since the departure of Miss Effie Lane and Miss Marie Kilner, who were her classmates, Miss Zoffman has been eager to enter the field and win distinction by serving the victims of cholera. The young lady who has thus decided to abandon the city where she has long studied and labored free from danger, was born at Monterey, where the other members of her family now live. Like the two young ladies who have preceded her in the mission to Honolulu, Miss Zoffman has an ambition to become a skilled physician. When urged by her friends that it would be more prudent to remain in her native State, Miss Zoffman replied: "I am glad to serve my fellow creatures, and if die I will die in a noble cause."

The young ladies who went to Honolulu are at the Queen's Hospital, and Miss Zoffman will be stationed there from the moment of her arrival. She has the reputation of being cool and fearless, and has never shown signs of nervousness in the presence of diseases which fill most people with alarm.

DYING BY THOUSANDS.

W. E. Curtis Tells of Cholera Ravages in the Orient.

William F. Curtis, a well-known newspaper writer of Chicago, was among the passengers by the Gaelic, which arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan on September 20th.

"The cholera has attained fearful proportions in China," said Mr. Curtis when seen at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon. "Chinese are dying by the thousands. I passed through the streets of Peking, Shanghai and Tien-tsin, and saw cholera victims dead and dying on every hand. It is an uncommon sight to see the dead bodies of cholera victims lying on the street in one block, and in the next a lot of Chinese gorging themselves with raw cucumbers and melons. The cholera is all attributable to the filthy habits of the Chinese and the weather. The summer was quite cool until August. Then a spell of excessively hot weather came on, and with it the cholera."

"In Peking they have a plan of issuing permits for the removal of bodies outside the city walls. As is probably well known, no bodies are interred within the walls. To secure permission for the removal of the remains of a deceased mortal outside the walls of the city a cash is dropped in a box. A cash is a small brass coin worth one-twentieth of 1 cent. At nightfall the cash receptacle is full. It contains from 2000 to 3000 pieces of coin, and when it is considered that nearly all of these deaths result from cholera, the enormous extent of the disease can readily be judged. The disease is as bad at Shanghai and Tien-tsin, and is also moving down the Chinese by the hundred in other parts of the infected country."

Mr. Curtis said that the cholera is confined almost exclusively to the native Chinese. In Peking, where very few foreigners reside, he had heard of no deaths among the white population. In Tien-tsin only one death among the foreign population had been reported up to the hour he left China. The victim was an Englishman, who filled the position of first mate on board a Chinese ship. In Shanghai, where the cholera is raging at an awful rate, the fatalities among the foreigners have been much greater. Mr. Curtis said he had been advised of eighteen deaths."

Tardy Justice in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—Eleven Musselman have been arrested for being concerned in the attack on the American St. Paul's College at Tarsus, which occurred early in August when the students were maltreated and the missionaries threatened.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most virulent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by BENSON, SMITH & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to September 30, 1895.

LADIES.

Austin, E. Mrs (3) Andrews, Mrs (2)
Anderson, C. Mrs Aars, Mrs
Behne, E. Miss Bettier, Mrs
Brandt, L. Mrs Berner, C. Miss
Bazel, A. Miss (2) Brown, B. Miss
Crowningsborg, E. Miss Chase, J. Mrs
Christie, Mrs Clark, J. Mrs
Cooke, E. Miss Crane, C. Miss
Dodge, P. Charlotte Douglass, T. Mrs (2)
Dougherty, J. Mrs Dennis, M. Mrs Ernestberger, L. Mrs
Fob, M. Mrs Ferguson, U. Mrs
Hause, Mrs (3) Hugo, Mrs Hoban, Miss
Hickey, Mrs Hobson, C. Miss
Iversen, G. Miss Jackson, Fanny
Jones, C. H. Mrs Leach, Mrs (2)
Lake, R. Mrs Lyons, E. Miss
Love, W. Mrs McGregor, M. Miss
Munroe, S. Mrs Muller, M. G. Miss
Mead, Mrs McTavish, A. Mrs
Merton, F. Miss Metcalfe, A. Mrs
McCurry, Flora Marshall, Mrs (2)
Mills, V. Miss Nobell, M. Miss
Nobel, M. Miss Padaken, M. Miss
Papinskae, Miss Pratt, E. Mrs
Pantoro, E. Mrs Rock, F. Mrs
Quinisten, A. Miss Stevens, Mrs
Roeholt, Mrs Stewart, Mrs
Shaw, A. Miss Stevenson, Miss
Spicer, J. Miss Schmidt, H. Mrs
Stern, Mrs Saris, Mrs
White, L. Mrs Watson, Lucy Wilson, Mrs
Watson, Lucy Wagner, Mrs Young, Mrs

GENTLEMEN.

Aars, N Adams, I
Armstrong, H Akland, C. F
Aulf, W. Ald, L
Bartels, E. H Bergberg, E. C
Bartholomew, W. W. Bell, O
(2) Bell, W. J. Bergstrom, Mr.
Bergstrom, Mr. Bird, J. B.
Boyd, J. Bowyer, C. M.
Buchanan, C. A. Brynn, E.
Breed, L. N. Brode, W.
Bray, A. Bray, M.
Cannon, W. Cannon, W.
Collins, A. (2) Cummings, G.
Cummings, G. Champlain, Mr.
Champlain, H. Chamberlain, H.
Davis, J. Chapman, H.
Davidson, C. Clark, C. H. (2)
Drolsum, O. A. Chamberlain, H.
Edmond, A. (2) Clark, H. (2)
Elwell, P. B. (2) Chamberlain, H.
Eckart, C. Clark, H. (2)
Foster, H. Chamberlain, H.
Funk, D. E. Chamberlain, H.
Gallegher, B. Clark, H. (2)
Goodwin, F. (2) Chamberlain

TARO PATCHES TO BE DRAINED.

Crops in the Infected Area to be
Dried and Burned.

THREE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Kunawai Spring will be fenced in at
Once—Waipio Stream Diverted.
Erection of Ten-foot Fence Along
Both Sides of Nuuanu Stream, Etc.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held Sunday morning there were present President Smith, President Dole, Ministers Damon and Hatch, Drs. Day, Wood, Smith, Emerson and Rodgers, members Kilipio, Waterhouse and Lansing, and Messrs. Rowell, H. Waterhouse, J. A. Low, J. S. Brown, Potter, Dodge, McIntyre, Reynolds, Camara, Gonzalves, Alexander, George W. Smith, Marshal Brown and others.

President Smith spoke of the case of cholera at the Insane Asylum. Pashao, the victim, had been working with others in the taro patches near by. Water from these patches was drunk by him while the work was being carried on. A careful examination had been made to ascertain the source of the water which conveyed the infection. This did not come from Kunawai spring. The water from the two sources mixed together below and contaminated an area of about sixteen acres above and five or six below the Asylum road.

Mr. Dodge pointed out on a map the course of the supposedly contaminated water.

Dr. Wood wanted to know what was to be done with the contaminated water. He thought the water should be made to flow into a ditch, allowing it to run from there into the sea under protection of a guard. The entire area supposed to be infected should be dried up.

President Smith said every precaution had been taken at the Insane Asylum. Water taps had been cut off. Pashao, the patient, had been possessed of a mania for eating filth. He had eaten more filth than he could digest. Dr. Herbert saw the man about 2 a. m. September 28th. He had been vomiting, but was better. The doctor did not think it was cholera. Between 8 and 9 a. m. he was called to the Insane Asylum again and found that the man had developed a typical case of cholera. He was removed to the hospital, where the physicians agreed with Dr. Herbert that the case was undoubtedly cholera.

Dr. Wood thought the matter should be referred to Mr. Kluegel or some other engineer for examination and recommendation of proper measures to be taken.

Mr. Dillingham pointed out the danger of disease germs being taken to other places by conveyance of tops for planting purposes.

J. T. Waterhouse was in favor of notifying every one in the infected locality personally of the danger.

President Dole suggested that the taro crop be disinfected in order to save some of it.

President Smith thought the taro patches should be treated as if there was a certainty that infection existed there. He was in favor of pulling up all the taro, and after drying thoroughly, setting fire to it. He thought the first point to be considered was the removal of the infected water.

The medical men of the Board were all of the opinion that the water was infected.

A motion was carried to divert the water.

Another motion that the taro crops in the infected area be destroyed was carried.

Dr. Emerson thought some of the taro could be steamed and thus saved. This suggestion did not seem to meet with favor.

Three committees were appointed by President Smith, as follows:

1st—Committee to divert the infected water, to consist of Mr. Kluegel, Dr. Wood and W. E. Rowell. Work must begin immediately.

2d—Committee to estimate value of taro in infected district and destroy same, to consist of Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Dr. Smith and W. L. Wilcox.

3d—Committee to survey area, to consist of Messrs. Dodge and Kluegel. In regard to Kunawai spring, Dr. Wood thought that the drainage from low lying ground above the pond should be diverted to avoid the possibility of contamination.

Minister Damon thought Kunawai springs should be fenced in and no one allowed to go near the place. A guard should be posted at the place to see that such rule be carried out.

A motion that the water committee be instructed to attend to the immediate fencing in of Kunawai springs was carried.

President Smith was in favor of diverting the Waipio stream so that the condemned rice patches would dry up, as suggested by J. A. Low, who was appointed a committee of one to attend to the matter immediately.

President Smith said that Joseph Marsden had a proposition regarding prevention of further infection from Nuuanu stream. As the matter stood at present the twelve guards posted there did not seem to be sufficient to keep the natives from fishing. There were more fish than usual in the stream on account of the long interval during which a taboo has been placed on fishing. There was great danger of infection from Nuuanu stream and every effort should be made to prevent natives from using the water.

Mr. Marsden said he had been around the vicinity mentioned. In spite of all the efforts made, fishing was being carried on. He thought the only way that this could be prevented

was by putting up a ten-foot fence from the sea to the rapids—on both sides of the stream. Barbed wire could be placed along the top. The fence could be made to include the ponds near the stream, which it was proposed to fill in. Kingstreet bridge should be removed and a pontoon put in its place, while the steam dredge was digging up the bed of the stream near the mouth.

Marsden Brown said that people had been given instructions to leave their homes Monday morning. Some had left already. He thought the twelve guards along Nuuanu stream could prevent natives from fishing. He didn't believe there was any fishing going on.

President Dole said that while walking along the road in the vicinity of the old fishmarket he had come upon an old native woman, who, to all appearances, was in the act of fishing. There were no guards in the immediate locality. As soon as she saw him coming she pulled in her rod and disappeared into the house.

H. Waterhouse thought Mr. Marsden's plan the best one that had been so far proposed. It was almost an impossibility to stop the natives from fishing in any other way.

President Dole said he concurred in Mr. Marsden's idea of dredging out Nuuanu stream near its mouth.

W. E. Rowell said that the work would require about four months, on account of the narrowness of the stream. The dredge required a width of seventy-five feet in which to work. He thought a barbed wire instead of a board fence could be used. This would not cost so much.

Dr. Rodgers thought a military guard should be placed on Nuuanu stream. This was the only sure way of guarding. This seemed to be the opinion of several others at the meeting.

T. F. Lausing thought the buildings should be cleared away from the infected districts at once.

CHOLERA AT INSANE ASYLUM.

Native Drinks Taro Patch Water Dies From the Effect.

The last case of cholera proved beyond a doubt the existence of infection in the taro patches near the Insane Asylum. Pashao, a native, fifty-three years of age and an inmate of the Insane Asylum, was taken sick at 3:30 p. m. Friday.

Dr. Herbert was summoned and found that the man had taken a drink of water from the taro patch in which he and other inmates of the Asylum had been working during the early part of the day. No symptoms of cholera could be discovered.

The man had been vomiting but that was nothing unusual under the circumstances. Another summons to the effect that Pashao was much worse reached Dr. Herbert about 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

Examination proved that the man had developed a clear case of cholera. He was removed to the hospital where the physicians in charge concurred in the decision of Dr. Herbert regarding the case.

Pashao died at 6:20 p. m. of the same day. Both of the latest cases have succumbed to the ravages of the disease.

Paina, the old native woman from Kikihale, died Friday night at 10:40 o'clock. Stringent measures regarding water near the Insane Asylum have been taken by the Board of Health. The taro patches will be destroyed and the water drained off.

FOOTBINDING.

It Will Not Be Allowed in Hawaii. A Test Case.

The cause of humanity was rendered a valuable service last Saturday when Marshal Brown issued a warrant for the arrest of Leong Ching Kee, a Chinese shoemaker on Nuuanu street, for a violation of the statute of the law which forbids the practice of footbinding, the victim being Ah Lin, a little girl of nine years of age, and daughter of the man arrested.

The finding of the case is one of the good results of the house to house tours of inspection under the Board of Health.

At the station house the binding was removed from the child's feet and a pitiable condition revealed. They were a mass of sores and distorted almost beyond semblance to a human foot.

Dr. Emerson was called in and attended the case. A photograph of the feet unbound was also taken.

It is believed that the statute enacted by the last session of the Legislature, making footbinding a penal offense, is the first of its kind. In view of this the outcome of this, the first case, will be watched with special interest. The father of the girl claims that the binding process was begun before the enactment of the law prohibiting it, and the expression of protracted suffering on the child's face would seem to corroborate this statement.

However, it is the intention of the authorities to make a test case of it. The zeal of Marshal Brown in setting the machinery of the law in motion for the emancipation of these helpless victims of this heathenish custom is commendable.

President Smith was in favor of diverting the Waipio stream so that the condemned rice patches would dry up, as suggested by J. A. Low, who was appointed a committee of one to attend to the matter immediately.

President Smith said that Joseph Marsden had a proposition regarding prevention of further infection from Nuuanu stream. As the matter stood at present the twelve guards posted there did not seem to be sufficient to keep the natives from fishing. There were more fish than usual in the stream on account of the long interval during which a taboo has been placed on fishing. There was great danger of infection from Nuuanu stream and every effort should be made to prevent natives from using the water.

Mr. Marsden said he had been around the vicinity mentioned. In spite of all the efforts made, fishing was being carried on. He thought the only way that this could be prevented

NOW IN PRESS

LIMITED EDITION.

To be Issued in September,

THE

**HISTORY
OF THE
REVOLUTION**

BY

PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER.

CONTAINING

A Reliable, Full and Concise Narration of the Overthrow of the Monarchy, including the Closing Chapters of Kalakaua's Reign.

Exquisitely Illustrated With Half-Tone Engravings

OF THE

PRINCIPAL ACTORS IN THE HISTORY OF HAWAII.

Handsomely Bound in Full Cloth, Gilt Letters.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Owing to the Limited Edition orders will be filled for delivery as received. Any special design of binding desired will be promptly executed.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMP'Y,

Publishers,

HONOLULU, - - - - -

H. I.

POSTOFFICE BOX O.

WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.

It is vain to treat merchants as if they were equal. They are unequal by methods as men generally are by nature and circumstances.

Our methods are such that it enables us to place goods to you and save the usual profit.

In Ship Chandlery we quote you: Blocks, patent and complex, from 3 to 6 inches; Manila Rope 6 threads to 6 inches; Ratline, Lanyard, Seizing Marlin, Spun Yarn and all kinds of tarred rope; Pig Lead for yacht keels; copper paint; sail duck; Cotton and Flax, every size; Iron Wire Rope 1 to 4 inches; Flexible Steel Wire Rope, 1/2 to 3 inches; Stockholm and American Pine Tar, Paints in oil and dry.

In fact every conceivable article needed to make up a complete ship chandlery store.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company of New York.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Assets December 31, 1894, \$204,638,783.95

A Good Record the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

PRINTERS

— AND —

BINDERS

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos;

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables.

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

<p

See 27 & 36/1895

ON THEIR BEST JUDGEMENT

Did People of Maui Act in Health Matters.

THEY WERE NOT PANIC STRICKEN.

Followed Methods of England—Hans Residents Pass Resolutions and Make Rules—Kahului Board Explains Its Position in the Premises.

MR. EDITOR:—In view of recent articles in your paper in which it has been said that we people of Maui have shown ourselves to be panic-stricken and blind to everything but our own fears, in that a landing was refused to the passengers of the *Claudine*, a few words in our defense may not come amiss.

Our health committee, acting with an authority clearly granted to it by the Board of Health and in no sense "in defiance" to that body took this action because they believed it to be more in accord with reason and charity (in both of which virtues our detractors say we are lacking) to slightly inconvenience thirty-six persons than to endanger the lives of thousands. Sixteen of these passengers were native Hawaiians, who might very probably have carried infection in their clothing. That we doubted the absolute efficacy of the fumigation process to which their effects had been subjected in Honolulu does not appear so unreasonable when Koch, who knows more about the matter than any other man living, has stated that the only certain method of destroying all the bacilli in clothing is the use of superheated steam; sulphur which was used in this case, not being a perfectly certain disinfectant. Neither is it unreasonable to demand a fifteen days quarantine when England at the present time requires as much of all travelers from Mecca, a cholera city. We on Maui do not think that we know more on the subject than the English health authorities, nor do I think really well-informed persons would heap abuse upon us for adopting the English regulations.

Having decided upon a fifteen days quarantine, we should have been glad to allow them to complete the required period on shore, but there simply was no suitable place. The race track stables, which were proposed by Mr. Andrews, were low, damp, and thoroughly unfit. Therefore, although we felt extremely sorry for the teachers and other official and unofficial persons on board the *Claudine*, there seemed no other alternative but to send them on their way.

This action was at least more consistent than that of the Hilo people, who drove off the American tourists, who could have brought no possible contagion and then quarantined the *Claudine* people in the worst possible of places, for all authorities agree that water is the most dangerous disseminator of the disease. The Hilo people, however, were very kind to our friends, and for that we are grateful.

The account in the ADVERTISER which relates that when the boat approached the Kahului wharf, there was a conference in which those on the boat delivered themselves of much lucid reasoning, while those on shore talked violently of "guns," etc., gives a wrong impression. The only mention of "guns" emanated from a man on the boat who said that the proposition had come up before the Honolulu authorities of compelling a landing by the use of troops, which proposition, he was good enough to say, had been finally rejected. This statement was believed by no one and has since been denied from headquarters; but it, with other similar arguments, has the effect of perceptibly weakening the passengers' cause.

All this bitterness and hard feeling could easily have been avoided by sending ahead a steamer loaded with supplies, and by awaiting its report before taking action. It is, as is probable, the authorities knew that the Hawaii was then on its way down from Maui, why didn't they wait to see what news she brought concerning the state of feeling on the other islands, instead of rushing off eighty-two souls on a trip which promised so ill?

MAUIENSIS.

Haiku, Maui, Sept. 25, 1895.

EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION

Maui Health Board Answers President Smith's Letter.

The following communication has been sent the Honolulu Board of Health by the committee for the Board of Health for the island of Maui:

W. O. SMITH, Esq., President Board of Health, Honolulu.

SIR:—At the meeting of the committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui held at Kahului on September the 21st, 1895, your circular letter dated September 15, 1895, Monday, 6:30, was taken up for consideration, and after discussion I, as secretary of the committee, was instructed to reply as follows:

The committee for the island of Maui fully acknowledge the ability and the earnest action taken by the Board of Health of Honolulu in their dealing with the cholera epidemic on the island of Oahu, and their careful consideration of regulations to prevent the transmission of the disease to the other islands, and sympathize with the Board in the amount of intelligence and arduous work that has been devoted to the controlling of the dread disease, and fully admit that the Board have "opportunities to judge" what is best. But in reply to your circular letter, this committee must deny that we have ever held "extreme views," or in any way attempted "dictation" as to the action of the Board of Health. We do, however, claim that we are the best judges of the situation here and, while we will at all times defer to the better judgment and experience of the Board as

to their general regulations, we claim the right, under the authority vested in us by the Board, to add to such regulations any further precautionary measures our local situation or requirements may necessitate. On the subject of quarantining passengers (and now making special reference to the passengers on the steamer *Claudine*), this matter was fully discussed on the arrival of the steamer here, and the committee found that quarantining was out of the question. Where to quarantine was the difficulty. The race track at Kahului was mentioned, but it is situated in a low, marshy place, and with the exception of a few tables has nothing in the way of accommodation. It is but a few hundred yards from Kahului, through which the passengers would have to be transported, and would not only be effectual as a quarantine station, but from temperature and noxious surroundings would probably be the direct cause of fever among the unfortunate passengers confined there.

Outside of the place referred to we have nothing available. We are not as happily situated as our Hilo friends with their lovely island in the bay, forming as complete a quarantine location as any on the islands. The only quarantine possible here is a quarantining on the vessel in the harbor of Kahului, within a short distance of the shore. Such quarantine in case of sickness on the vessel would be a direct menace to the community.

The Board of Health of Honolulu evidently do not understand our local circumstances. We have no city or city limits. We have a population, the majority of whom live in scattered habitations on the banks of our streams and in the vicinity of our water courses. We have but two doctors in the district of Waikiki, and should the cholera once obtain a foothold the inevitable end under existing conditions would be a dire calamity. We have not in any way threatened armed resistance to the carrying out of the regulations of the Board of Health, but have carefully considered the local necessities and failed to see in what way we can be considered "unreasonable."

There has been much individual criticism of Maui in the newspapers which the committee did not think it necessary to notice, but the publication of the official circular now under reply makes it necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to assure you that all action of this committee has only been taken after a careful and conservative consideration of the circumstances governing our special conditions, and without "panic," "undue fear," or intention to act in opposition to the Board of Health of Honolulu. So far the citizens of Maui have fully endorsed our action.

The Board of Health instructions of September 10th allowed us the use of our discretion, and in addition made the suggestion that the *Claudine* passengers be returned to Honolulu if we were not ready for them. The decision was left to the committee and we used our best judgment. Yours respectfully,

SAM'L T. CHILLINGWORTH,
Secretary Committee Board of Health
for Maui.

**HANA RESIDENTS RESOLVE
To Follow Rules of Board of Health
And Accept Passengers.**

At a meeting of citizens held at Hana, Maui, this 20th day of September, 1895, at which were present most of the gentlemen named below, the following resolutions were adopted:

First.—That in accordance with the request of the committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui, the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. McGettigan, I. K. Josepa, K. S. Gjerdum, W. V. Graevemeyer, O. Unna, N. Omsted, and (in the absence of W. P. Haia) J. K. Hanuna be appointed to act as a sub-committee for the district of Hana; and that, as far as practicable, they act under the instructions of the said committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui in matters which do not in their opinion conflict with the instructions, explicit or implied, issued by the central Board of Health at Honolulu.

Second.—That the passengers bound for Hana, and recently taken by the steamer *Claudine* and quarantined at Coconut Island, Hawaii, be permitted to land at Hana provided that they can prove that they have been away from the city of Honolulu for the six days immediately preceding the day on which they arrive at Hana; that before leaving Honolulu they have been properly disinfected according to the regulations of the Honolulu Board of Health, and that no case of cholera has appeared among them since their departure from Honolulu.

Third.—That no person will be allowed to leave Hana by steamer for any other port on the islands than Honolulu without first obtaining a permit from the Hana district subcommittee, signed by its president Dr. McGettigan, and certifying that the said person has resided in the district of Hana for at least fourteen days immediately preceding the date of the departure of the steamer and is free from cholera.

Fourth.—That passengers whose place of residence is Hana, and freight from Honolulu, may be landed at Hana at any time provided that a written permit from the Board of Health at Honolulu is shown.

Fifth.—That the Hana district subcommittee have implicit confidence in the knowledge, care and discretion of the Honolulu Board of Health and are quite willing to abide by their decision in all cases in which the prevention of the spread of disease acts as a factor to public safety; and they hereby tender them their thanks, and consider that the gratitude of the entire population of the islands is due to them for the thorough manner in which they have combated the present epidemic.

Sixth.—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Honolulu Board of Health, to Wilder's Steamship Co., and to the committee of the Board of Health for the island of Maui.

(Signed) R. J. MCGETTIGAN,
H. C. OVENDEN, Chairman.
Secretary.

With two little children subject to croup we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attacks quickly succumb to a few doses of it.—Morrison, Colo. Bud. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

BRIGHT YEAR FOR KAM. SCHOOL

More Applicants for Admission Than Can be Accommodated.

Graduate of Harvard for Normal Work
This Year—Farm and Dairy Departments—Notes.

Notification was sent boys expecting to attend Kamehameha school this year that opening day would be requested to return to Honolulu before that date or as near after as possible. Owing, however, to the recent outbreak of cholera, the school will not open until further notice. More applicants for admission to Kamehameha have been received than there is room to accommodate.

Twenty-five boys have been employed at the school throughout the summer vacation.

Ralph Woodward, a graduate of Harvard, and a former student at a normal school in Minnesota, will assume charge of the normal work this year. He is expected to arrive by the next Australia.

The prospects are that there will be seven or eight students in the normal class this year, made up of graduates of Kamehameha.

A pattern-making course will be instituted this year. Benches for the work have been constructed.

Two new machines have been received at Kamehameha—one a band and the other a patent circular saw.

A farm department similar to those of agricultural colleges in the States, will be started this year. Mr. Rugg, who has worked in the University of California experimental gardens, will have charge. Under this will come the dairy department. A barn for the accommodation of twelve cows has just been constructed. The object is to teach the boys experimental farming. The dairy will furnish butter for the three schools of Kamehameha, besides milk enough for the girls to learn butter-making. Experiments will be undertaken in the raising of pigs, chickens and garden truck of all kinds.

Kamehameha will have a graded course of labor, by means of which students will be able to avail themselves of the elements necessary to their respective lines of work in the future.

Last year's graduates of Kamehameha have been very successful in the matter of obtaining positions. O. Crowell is principal of the Hilea school in Kau, Hawaii. During the summer he built an addition to the schoolhouse in which he is to teach. D. Kanewui is principal of a school near Lahaina. He also did some carpentering work on his schoolhouse. W. Makakoa will assist C. E. King, principal of Waikane school, this island. The salaries of these young men is far in advance of any given previously to graduates of Kamehameha. O. Crowell passed fourth in examination for teacher's certificate among forty others, most of whom were Europeans.

The material for next year's class is excellent.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

The material for next year's class is excellent.

It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

You the same attention when you buy a Chair as if you were buying a house full of goods.

It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Dor. of King and Bethel Streets.

THE PRESIDENT

of the Spanish-American Newspaper Co., of New York, writes as follows:

"Without solicitation, I am pleased to offer you the following:

"Over a year ago I was suffering with la grippe, which had settled on my bronchial tubes and lungs to such an extent that the congestion caused constant coughing, and for over six months I suffered untold misery. I was during this time being treated by the most successful pulmonary specialists in the city of New York, but found no relief until I commenced taking Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, by which I was quickly and permanently cured. Very truly yours,

"E. C. WHITE."

There has never, up to this time, been found a remedy that will so quickly, pleasantly and surely relieve and cure Bronchitis and build up the general health as will ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION, the Food-Medicine, pleasant to take. 50 cts. and \$1.00. Of druggists.

HOBSON DRUG CO.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



JUST RECEIVED

MANILA :: CIGARS.

A Large Invoice

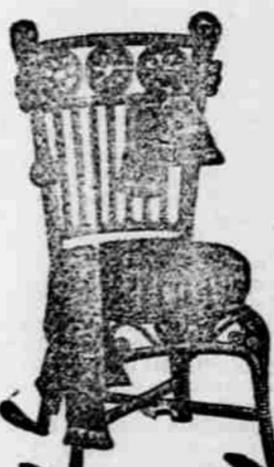
FROM THE

MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobacconists.

WE PROMISE TO PAY



You the same attention when you buy a Chair as if you were buying a house full of goods.

It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Dor. of King and Bethel Streets.

Prominent Physicians Make the Statement that the

CHOLERA :: GERM

Cannot live or thrive in an acid condition and that mineral acids are more destructive to these germs than fruit acids.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

fills the bill in every particular.

A full supply always on hand at the Pharmacy of the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 Fort Street.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED,

IMPORTERS,

HARDWARE

AND

GENERAL

Merchandise

We wish to call your attention to a line of Goods just received from England, such as

WILLOW, RUSH

AND MANILLA

Picnic and School Baskets

Soiled Clothes Baskets,

Long and Short Handled Feather Dusters,

Hair Floor Brooms,

Whisk Brooms,

Shoe Brushes,

Pope's Head Brushes,

Scrubbing Brushes,

Horse Brushes,

AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

Ball Twine, Etc., Etc., Etc.

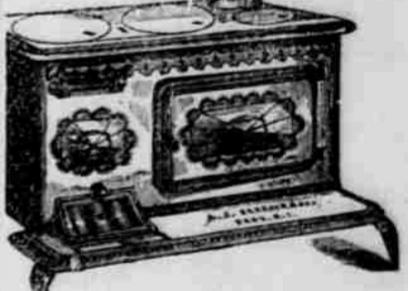
CASTLE & COOKE, LTD

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and General Merchandise

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Tides, Sun and Moon.											
Day.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Mon.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Tue.	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Wed.	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Thur.	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Fri.	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Sat.	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Sun.	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86

Full Moon on the 33 at 12 h., 16 m. p. m.

Meteorological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Act.	BAROM.		THERMO.		WIND.		PRECIP.		W.		SUN.
	in.	in.	°F.	°C.	dir.	mi.	in.	mm.	in.	mi.	
Sun.	28	30.08	80.02	52	81	52	.06	0	4	NE	5
Mon.	29	30.08	29.97	72	81	52	.06	0	4	NE	4
Tue.	30	30.08	29.97	72	81	52	.06	0	4	NE	4
Wed.	31	30.08	29.97	72	81	52	.06	0	4	NE	4
Thu.	1	30.08	29.97	72	81	52	.06	0	4	NE	4
Fri.	2	30.08	29.96	67	81	52	.06	0	4	NE	2
Sat.	3	30.08	29.97	67	81	52	.06	0	4	NE	2

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

WEATHER MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, Vancouver and Sydney on the following dates, till the close of 1896.

Arr.	Leaves	HONOLULU	FOR SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER	On or about
Mowers	Sept. 24	Warrimoo	... Oct. 2	On or about
Australias	Sept. 20	China	... Oct. 6	
Australias	Oct. 21	Mariposa	... Oct. 17	
Warrimoo	Oct. 24	Moorea	... Nov. 6	
Alameda	Oct. 25	Warrimoo	... Dec. 2	
Phineas	Oct. 26	City Peking	Dec. 6	
Anthonia	Nov. 15	Warrimoo	Dec. 28	
Mowers	Nov. 24	Moorea	Dec. 28	
Gophie	Nov. 28	Moorea	Dec. 28	
Warrimoo	Dec. 24	Moorea	Dec. 28	
City Peking	Dec. 28	Moorea	Dec. 28	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTS:
This list does not include coasters.
See John McLean, 100, Newgate Street.
Gen. C. J. Glade, Stege, Bremen.
Am ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, San Fran.
Schr. Transit, Jorgenson, Gray's Harbor.
Bktne. Amelia, Ward, Eureka.
Schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Bark Matilda, Swenson, Port Townsend.
Bark W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.
Bark D. Bryant, Jacobsen, Laysan Island.
OSS Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels Where from Due.
Bark Amy Turner, New York ... Due.
C. A. S. Mowers, Vancouver ... Sept. 30.
C. A. S. Warrimoo, Sydney ... Oct. 2.
Ship Marie Hatchell Liverpool ... Oct. 2.
Br. bark Alden Grove, Liverpool ... Oct. 2.
Gen. C. J. Glader, Bremen ... Oct. 6.
Gersch H. Hackel, New York ... Oct. 8.
Ship Maria Hatchell Liverpool ... Oct. 15.
Bk Paul Isenberg ... Liverpool ... Dec. 30.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27.

Bark C. D. Bryant, Jacobsen, from Laysan Island.
Stmr James M. Peterson, from Kauai.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from circuit of Oahu.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

Stmr Kaala, Brown, from circuit of Oahu.

SUNDAY, Sept. 29.

Stmr Likelihi, Weisbarth, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Maui and Hawaii.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.

O S S Australia. Houdlette, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

Stmr Kauai, Smythe, for Lihue and Waimea, Kauai.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lihue and Waimea, Kauai.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina.

Stmr Mokoli, McGregor, for Kaunakakai, Pukoo and Kalapapa.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Kaala, Brown, for circuit of Oahu, at 12 m.

Stmr James M. Peterson, for Kapan, Kilauea, Kalalau and Hanalei.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Oahu ports, per star Kaana, Sept. 28—Mrs Pickard and 2 children, Mr Arne mann, wife and 2 children.

From Hawaii and Maui, per star Wai alele, Sept. 28—Miss A. B. Whitney, Master J. B. Whitman, L. Horner, and 2 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per star Like lite, Sept. 28—Miss Nancy Louis, Miss S. Waiamau, Master J. L. Kanakou, Frank Baldwin, Mrs Alexander, Miss Alexander, A. D. Baldwin, F. B. Aiken, Rev W. E. Beckwith, G. S. Smythe, Miss G. Whitney, Ed Dowsett, C. A. Brown, Morris Beckwith, Miss C. P. Green, Miss N. A. Smith, Miss Kinney, Miss Edwards, Mr. M. G. Beckwith, G. Westland, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Boyd, Lou Jo, Miss Grinnell, and 12 on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Sept. 30—A. T. Atkinson, W. W. Hall, Mr. H. B. Hatfield, Mrs. T. W. Hobson, S. N. Hunday, Mr. Hollander, George Koch, F. H. Mendenhall, Mrs. F. M. Nicoll and child, Mrs. E. C. Howe, Mrs. J. M. Sims, Consul G. von Dockman, Miss A. M. Zoffman.

SUPPLIES COMING FROM COAST STEAMER KAHLUI EN ROUTE WITH PROVISIONS FOR OTHER ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The Hawaiian steamer Kahului has been chartered by the Hawaiian Commercial Company to take a cargo of general merchandise and provisions to Kahului, in the Sandwich Islands. The vessel is now in the California dry dock, having been ashore at Trial Island, near Coxon. She will have a new stern and forecastle put in her, but it is estimated that the repairs will be completed in time for her to sail on Saturday.

The cholera has left the group in a bad state. Even the other parts of the island of Oahu, where Honolulu is located, are short of stores and provisions. They were shut off from all communication with Honolulu by the health authorities of that place. As the principal city is the main supply to the other islands, the straits to which the latter are reduced can be imagined. While the people are not in absolute want, it is said that they soon will be unless relief is sent. The Australia brought the news that fabulous prices are being asked for articles of all sorts.

It is to relieve this pressing need that the shipload of provisions is to be sent by the Kahului. The steamer will take mails and passengers for every Hawaiian port outside of Honolulu.

The Kahului is not the first craft which has been used as a supply ship for the unfortunate Hawaiians, who are practically isolated from the world by the closing in of Honolulu, but in all probability she will be the first to reach her destination. The little schooner Volante sailed for Honolulu on Friday, and John D. Spreckels & Bros. are now loading the Consuelo for Kahului. The barkentine Amelia will leave for Eureka, Cal., on or about Wednesday, to load redwood lumber for this port.

The schooner Volante and the bark Albert left San Francisco for Kahului and Honolulu on Sept. 20 and 22 respectively.

The W. G. Hall is expected tomorrow with a large number of cattle for this port. The Ke Au Hon is also expected tomorrow.

The arrival of the Australia.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette master, arrived at 7:30 o'clock last night, 6 days 9 1/2 hours from San Francisco, which port she left Sept. 19 and 20 respectively.

The James M. Macee will sail for Kapaa, Kilauea, Kalalau and Hanalei today at 5 p.m. She will take freight from the Pacific Mail

wharf only, today.

The following vessels are up and loading at San Francisco for island ports: Bark R. P. Rithet and barkentine S. N. Castle for Honolulu; bark Annie Johnson for Hilo.

Some seventy eight bags of sugar were taken up town from the Oceanic wharf yesterday afternoon. The quarantined natives in the warehouse were closely watched by a sentinel near by.

The bark C. D. Bryant arrived from Laysan island yesterday with 1500 tons of guano. Her passengers consisted of Dr. Averdam and twenty-six Japanese laborers, recently employed in the guano fields.

Captain Tom Patterson has resigned his position as harbor policeman. He will devote his whole time to the grocery business. Tom will be missed by his many friends. J. H. Hills has been appointed to fill his place.

Schooner Ka Moi came along side the Fort street wharf to take coal yesterday. She will probably get away today with the intention of meeting the Bennington upon which vessel she will transfer her cargo of coal.

People do not seem to understand that the Inter-Island wharf is in quarantine. Persons having business to attend will be allowed on the wharf, provided they leave as soon as it is completed. Losers will not be tolerated.

The Gaelic arrived at San Francisco on Sept. 20th from China and Japan and was immediately ordered into quarantine. The Gaelic left Yokohama on Sept. 7, and arrived at the Coast ahead of time, as she did not touch at Honolulu.

The Customs authorities are confronted with a problem hard to solve, says a late San Francisco exchange. Opium is coming from Victoria through this port for Honolulu, and how to catch it and how to hold it is the question. The W. H. Dimond, on her last trip to the islands, took 250 tins of the drug, and the R. P. Rithet 200 tins. The opium on the Dimond was stowed in an air tank of the lifeboat, a hole being cut for that purpose. The steamer Mackinaw, on her last arrival here, carried up to Port Costa 300 tins of opium, which was finally seized by the sheriff of Solano county.

Cholera and Smoke.

From investigations at Greenwich, it appears that the cholera bacillus does not like smoke. It shares the feelings, says the London Telegraph, of the tribe of cannibals who petitioned an evangelical society to send some missionaries who were members of the Anti-Tobacco Society. The authorities at the workhouse, where cholera recently broke out, have discovered that male inmates who had been great smokers, or who had been in the habit of chewing tobacco, passed unscathed through the epidemic. Nearly every man was or had been a smoker, and the statistics show that only eighty-three males were attacked, as compared with 180 females. It was found that when a man was seized with the disease it took a very mild form. Several old Irish women in the workhouse, who smoked before their admission, and now, when they could manage it, had all escaped. Not one of them had been attacked.